

The Weekly Arizona Miner.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.—Mr. Thomas Boyce is the only authorized agent for the Miner in San Francisco. Orders left at his office, New Merchant's Exchange Building, room No. 30, California street, will be promptly attended to.

[Continued from first page.]

observe and note its round shape.

He then said:

"But you also say that the world turns over and over; how can that be possible? If it did we would all fall off."

Having no means of explaining the attraction of gravitation, a strong magnet and a small piece of steel were used to convey the idea, which was received with marked approbation.

Questions as to what caused the drying up of the ponds and lakes, what formed the clouds, where does the rain come from, what was the nature of thunder and lightning, and many others of like character, were asked and answered.

From thirty to forty of their leading men came daily for two or three months to receive instruction on such points, until they comprehended them.

The delight which they evinced on acquiring information induced General Carleton to establish a school at the Bosque for the purpose of educating the young, but the Apaches regarded it with suspicion and loathing. They construed it into an attempt to enslave the mind and control personal freedom. They were ever zealous to acquire knowledge orally imparted, but the idea of working to obtain it was horrible to them.

Quite a number of pictorials containing street views in some of our large cities, cuts of ships, steamers, carriages, etc., were received in camp and exhibited to the Apaches, who invariably looked at them upside-down, until they were properly placed before their vision, and the different objects carefully pointed out and explained.

After a pleasant discussion one day, Giannah remarked:

"You desire our children to learn from books, and say, that because you have done so, you are able to build all those big houses, and sail over the sea, and talk with each other at any distance, and do many wonderful things; now, let me tell you what we think. You begin when you are little to work hard, and work until you are men in order to begin fresh work. You say, that you work hard in order to learn how to work well. After you get to be men, then you work the labor of life commences; then, too, you build big houses, big ships, big towns, and everything else in proportion. Then, after you have got them all, you die and leave all behind. Now, we call that slavery. You are slaves from the time you begin to talk until you die; but we are free as air. We never work, but the Mexicans and others work for us. Our wants are few and easily supplied. The river, the wood and plain yield all we require, and we will not be slaves; nor will we send our children to your schools, where they will only learn to become like yourselves."

It was so utterly impossible to make them comprehend the other side of this specious argument, that it was not attempted. It will, however, be seen how absurd it is to hope for any civilization of these savages by the employment of any means now known to us. Labor of all kinds is held to be so degrading, that any effort to promote it among the Apaches will be resisted to the death.

Skill in hunting ranks high among them, being only second to dexterity and adroitness in stealing. The first award of merit is accorded to the individual who exhibits the greatest address in appropriating the property of another person. As he is deemed the best able to support wives and cater for their wants, he is the cynosure of their admiration. Personal prowess in battle takes the third rank in their estimation, and unless they have their enemy at the greatest possible disadvantage they refrain from attacking. "It is easier and safer to run than fight," is the maxim in vogue among them, especially when there is no plunder to tempt their cupidity and afford a field for the exercise of their cherished faculty.

Nah-tank, the "Corn Flower," and Nah-kayen, the "Keen Sight," were hunting a very large cougar which had been feasting on some of their horses. Having discovered his lair, about five miles from camp, down the Pecos, Nah-tank climbed a large cotton-wood tree which flung some of its branches far over the stream, and from which he could survey the lair at his leisure. He had crawled out on a projecting branch, and was intently peering into the covert, when Nah-kayen called his attention to a cougar crouched upon another branch some twelve feet off, and as fixedly gazing at Nah-tank, evidently with hostile intention. The wily savage turned his head and saw the beast, but made no other motion. On the other hand, the cougar was lashing its sides with its long tail, and gripping the limb with spasmodic clutches of its powerful talons. Suddenly its outspread form dashed through the intervening space and alighted on the exact spot which had been occupied by the Indian; but the cool savage had let go his hold, and had dropped into the stream at the very moment. The astonished and outwitted cougar gazed into the river below, while he tore great strips of bark from the limb and growled with intense rage. Nah-tank swam under water until he reached the shelter of a projecting bank, and on regaining terra firma, the two warriors soon despatched the cougar with their rifles.

This incident exhibits the surprising coolness and presence of mind possessed by the Apaches, for it was not regarded by them as worthy of special note.

As wampum was the standard of value among the Delawares, so are horses among the Apaches. Wives are purchased with horses, and their value is determined by the number of horses offered to the parents. Some fetch as high as six and seven horses, while others can be bought for one. The girl that brings six horses, feels as much superior to the one who is sold for two, as a fine lady who sports a fifteen hundred dollar cashmere, affects to look down upon a neighbor who can only afford to pay twenty dollars for a shawl. But we have said enough to enable the reader to perceive that our policy in relation to these savages has been altogether erroneous. We have treated with them upon suppositions groundless, and all our efforts have failed in the past as they must in the future.

We have entirely underrated their numbers, strength, mental capacity and indomitable spirit. We have haughtily and offensively approached them with expressions of superiority and disdain. We have failed to inquire into their natural instincts, training, language, habits or opinions. Everything has been done with the stiff formality of red tape, with an easy indifference to the result. We have already expended thirty millions of dollars in the futile attempt to reduce them by the ordinary means employed with other tribes, and have only succeeded in rendering them vindictive, more alert and dangerous, and furnishing them with a very superior armament.

Considering the extent and value of the region over which these savages exercise almost unrestricted control, it is not almost time that the Government should pay the subject that attention which its speciality indicates, and its importance demands.—*San Francisco Overland Monthly.*

GENIUS rushes like a whirlwind—talent marches like a cavalcade of heavy men and heavy horses—cleverness skims like a swallow in a summer evening, with a sharp shrill note, and a sudden turning. The man of genius dwells with men and with nature; the man of talent dwells in his study; but the clever man dances here and there and everywhere, like a butterfly in a hurricane, striking everything and enjoying nothing but too light to be dashed to pieces. The man of talent will attack theories—the clever man assails the individual and the private character. But the man of genius despises both, he heeds none, he lives in himself, shrouded in the consciousness of his own strength; he interferes with none, and thus walks forth an example that "eagles fly alone." It is true, should a worm cross his path he may tread it under foot; should a cur snarl at him, he may chastise it; but he will not, cannot attack the privacy of another. Clever men write verses, men of talent write prose, but the man of genius writes poetry.

HOW TO ENTERTAIN GUESTS.—I pray you, O excellent wife, not to cumber yourself and me to get a rich dinner for this man or this woman, who has alighted at our gate, nor a bed chamber made ready at too great a cost. These things, if they are curious in, they can get for a dollar at any village. But let this stranger see, if he will, in your looks, in your accents and behavior, your heart and earnestness, your thoughts and will, what he cannot buy at any price, at any village or city, and which he may travel fifty miles, and dine sparingly, and sleep hard, in order to behold. Certainly, let the board be spread and the bed be dressed for the traveler; but let the emphasis of hospitality be in these things. Honor to the house where they are simple to the verge of hardship, so that the intellect is awake and sees the laws of the universe, the soul worships truth and love; honor and courtesy flow into all deeds.—*R. W. Emerson.*

LITTLE THINGS.—Great virtues are rare; the occasions for them are very rare, and when they do occur we are prepared for them; we are excited by the grandeur of the sacrifice; we are supported either by the splendor of the deed in the eyes of the world, or by the self-complacency we experience from the performance of an uncommon action. Little things are unforeseen; they return every moment; they come in contact with our pride, our indolence, our haughtiness, our readiness to take offense; they contradict our inclinations perpetually. It is, however, only by fidelity in little things, that a true and constant love to God can be distinguished from a passing fervor of spirit.—*Fenelon.*

THE municipal authorities of Durango, Mexico, during the month of May, paid for killing 32,696 scorpions. The place must be a delightful one to live in.

FORTY-SEVEN Mexican Generals are ambitious of becoming President of that afflicted country.

"HOLE-IN-THE-DAY'S" widow is worth two million dollars. His son, who is now Chief of the Chippewas, is but eighteen years old.

Wickenburg.
ARIZONA HOTEL,
WICKENBURG,
Yavapai County, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING recently taken charge of the above named house, would inform the people of Arizona and the traveling public, that it is his intention to do everything possible to please and satisfy all who favor him with their patronage. In connection with the ARIZONA is a STABLE, where animals will be well fed and attended to. MAJ. W. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor. Wickenburg, September 1, 1898. sep34f

"MAGNOLIA"
BREWERY AND SALOON,
Wickenburg, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY informs the public and his old friends, that he is now manufacturing, and keeps constantly on hand, a superior quality of **Lager Beer.**

In connection with the Brewery is a first-class Bar, which is always supplied with the best of **LIQUORS AND CIGARS.** The patronage of the public is solicited. A. H. PEEPLES, Proprietor. Wickenburg, March 12, 1898. m14

A. BARNETT,
WICKENBURG, ARIZONA,
... DEALER IN ...
Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Tobacco, etc.
Sells cheaper than any other merchant in Central Arizona. nov30'97.

Miscellaneous.

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.,

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California.
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water, and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and MERCHANTS, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaling and Jobbing at Low Rates.

We keep constantly on hand, at

ARIZONA CITY,

The Largest and Most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one house south of San Francisco.

Comprising Everything the Country Requires.

All of our goods are either imported direct or bought of direct importers. We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's profit, which is ALL WE ASK TO MAKE. "Live and Let Live," is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and, FOR CASH, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros and others, with goods, in jobbing lots, at

Unprecedentedly Low Prices.

GEORGE F. HOOPER & CO.
Arizona City, November 30, 1897.

SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION HOUSE,

Arizona City, Arizona.

BLUMENTHAL & LANDSBERGER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Fancy Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware, Oils, Paints, Lamps, Drugs and Medicines, Saddles and Saddlery, Musical Instruments, Books and Stationery, Guns, Pistols and Ammunition, Mining and Farming Implements.

More Varieties than any other House in Arizona. Arizona City, May 14, 1898. my30

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of the Assistant Commissary Subistence.

CAMP McPHERSON, ARIZONA, September 1, 1898.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until

Thursday, October 1, 1898,
at twelve o'clock, M., for supplying the United States Government,

At CAMP McPHERSON, Arizona Territory, with (40) Forty tons of Hay or Corn fodder.

Bids will be received for any part of the above amount. The Hay or Corn fodder must be well cured and entirely free from sand and dirt. The former to be of the best quality of native grass. It will be subject to inspection and weight, and must be delivered and stacked in such part of Camp McPherson, Arizona, as the A. C. S. at that post may direct. The stacks must be carefully built and properly raked off, so as to protect them from the weather, and so arranged as to prevent the Hay or Corn fodder from coming in contact with the ground, and affording free circulation of air underneath.

The parties to whom contracts may be awarded will be required, within forty-eight (48) hours after the acceptance of the bids, to give bonds equal to fifty (50) per cent. of the amount of the contract, for the faithful performance of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a statement signed by the persons offered by the bidder as his securities, stating their willingness to enter into bonds in case the contract should be awarded to said bidder. In case of firms making bids, each individual name must be written out.

Prices must be written as well as expressed in figures. The oath of allegiance to the United States Government must accompany each proposal.

The delivery of the hay or corn fodder to commence immediately after the approval of the contract by the Division Commander, and to terminate by the 30th day of November, 1898.

No contract shall be considered in force until it shall have received the approval of the Division Commander.

Terms should be stated in U. S. gold coin, or the market value thereof in currency, at date of payment.

Payment will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States for that purpose, if on hand. If not on hand, certified accounts will be given.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A copy of this advertisement (a slip cut from this paper) must accompany each proposal. Proposals to be enclosed in an envelope and endorsed "Proposals for Hay or Corn fodder at Camp McPherson, Arizona," and directed to the undersigned.

Bids will not be considered unless the persons making them are present; nor from those who have heretofore failed to fulfill their contracts with the Government.

JAMES A. BUCHANAN,
Second Lieut. 14th Reg. U. S. Infantry, A. C. S. sep19'98

Miscellaneous.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AID.

Quick Cures and Moderate Charges.

DR. DOHERTY'S

Private Medical and Surgical Institute.

Sacramento Street, below Montgomery (opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office). Private entrance on Leidesdorff street, San Francisco.

Established expressly to afford the afflicted sound and scientific medical aid in the treatment and cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, cases of Scurvy and all Sexual Disorders.

To Correspondents.

Patients (male or female) residing in any part of the States and Territories, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of DR. DOHERTY in their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred. DR. DOHERTY takes this opportunity of assuring that all letters are opened and replied to only by himself, and the latter as promptly as possible.

If the case be full and candidly described, personal consultation will be unnecessary, as instructions for diet, regimen and the general treatment of the case itself (including the remedies) will be forwarded without delay, and in such manner as to convey no idea of the purpose of the letter or parcel so transmitted.

Consultation, by letter, or otherwise, free.

Permanent cure guaranteed or no pay.

Address, W. K. DOHERTY, M. D., San Francisco, Cal.

Spermatorrhea.

DR. DOHERTY has just published an important pamphlet, embodying his own views and experiences in relation to Spermatorrhea or Venereal Disease, being a short Treatise on Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Nervous or Physical Debility consequent upon this Affection, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

This little work contains information of the utmost value to all, whether married or single, and will be sent FREE by mail, by receipt of Six Cents in postage stamps for return postage.

Address, W. K. DOHERTY, M. D., San Francisco, Cal.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE THIRD

Judicial District, County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona.

Joseph Beels, plaintiff, vs. N. K. Lamson, defendant. In pursuance of a decree in this cause, made and rendered in the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1898, in foreclosing the mortgage given by the above defendant to the plaintiff above upon certain premises situated in the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona. And in pursuance of execution or order of sale issued by the Clerk of the said Court on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1898, and in me directed, directing the sale of the said mortgaged premises, to satisfy the sum of one thousand five hundred, sixty-eight and seventy-five one hundredths (\$1,568.75) dollars and cents.

I shall therefore expose for sale, as the law directs, at the Court House in the town of Prescott, County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, the premises described in said decree as follows:

All and singular one undivided twelfth interest in that certain Quartz Mill, located on Lynx Creek, in the Territory of Arizona, in the County of Yavapai, and known as the Lamson Mill, and situated about one quarter of a mile from the building known as "Wormer's old store," together with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, etc.

A. J. MOORE, Sheriff. Prescott, Sept. 20, 1898. sep24

IN PROBATE COURT, Yavapai County.

Estate of I. H. WAMSLEY, Deceased.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT, IN pursuance of an Order of the Probate Court of the County of Yavapai, in the Territory of Arizona, made on the third day of August, A. D. 1898, in the matter of the Estate of I. H. Wamsley, deceased, the undersigned, Administrator of said estate, will sell, by Public Auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the Court House, in the Town of Prescott, at ten o'clock A. M., on

Saturday, October 10th, A. D. 1898,

the following property of the deceased, consisting of:

One Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land,

On the Agua Fria, in Yavapai County, Arizona.

L. Q. DICKERSON, Administrator.

By JOHN HOWARD, Attorney. Dated September 12, 1898. 61

ARIZONA MINER

Book and Job Printing Office.

THE

Largest and Most Complete Establishment

... OF THE KIND ...

IN THE TERRITORY.

THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietors are determined to execute all work with which they may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art.

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed.

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk.

CHARGES MODERATE

Address,

"PUBLISHERS ARIZONA MINER,"

PRESCOTT, A. T.

Newspaper Laws.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers wish their paper discontinued, publishers are notified to send them until all charges are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are held responsible until they settle their bills and give due notice of discontinuance.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. Notice should always be given of the removal.

5. The Courts have decided, that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Medical Advertisements.

HOSSETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS.

THE FOLLOWING LETTERS from well-known physicians and individuals show the estimation in which this celebrated preparation is held by those who have used them:

PITTSBURGH, May 10, 1896.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith—Gentlemen:—During a visit in the West last Fall, I contracted chills and fever, which brought me to my bed, and finally terminated in typhoid fever and confined me to my room for several months, during which time I was so prostrated that I almost despaired of ever recovering health; having entirely lost my appetite for days, not being able to eat a morsel; added to which I was much distressed with a feeling sensation in my chest, and with many sleepless nights—all from the debility caused by my prostrate condition, brought about by the fever. At this stage of my condition a friend recommended me to use your celebrated Stomach Bitters; but being morally opposed to the use of stimulants in any form, I at first declined, but after yielding my prejudices, and after taking the medicine for several weeks as directed, my appetite returned, and with it I am rapidly regaining my former strength and vigor. My sleep (from the loss of which I had suffered much) has never been better than it is now, and the feeling sensation (before alluded to) has entirely left me. My bowels, which were much constipated and irregular, are now quite natural, and, in fact, I am glad to say that I feel myself a new man, and tender you this testimonial of my appreciation of your valuable preparation, in order that others suffering as I have, may avail themselves of its virtues, which so judiciously provided me from enjoying health for so long a period. I may also add that my physician, after seeing the beneficial effect your Bitters had, recommended that I use them regularly.

Yours, very respectfully,

E. BORNE, 45 Market Street.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 4, 1896.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburg, Pa.—Gents:—I think I am only doing the part of a good citizen when I testify to the great benefits received by me from the use of your Stomach Bitters during the last five years. Suffering for a short time in the oil region, in 1891, I had a severe bilious attack, which, in connection with dyspepsia, left me in a very weak condition. I was advised to try your Bitters, and, having procured a bottle, found that they worked like a charm upon me, eight pounds having been added to my weight in the space of one week, and new life seemed to have been infused into my system—so much so, that I have been induced to use them every summer since that time. As a tonic, I think they are invaluable. This summer, having a similar attack (and as before, much reduced), although under the treatment of a No. 1 physician, I was again obliged to have recourse to the old Bitters, and with the same good result, having gained six pounds within a few days. I purchased a half dozen bottles a few weeks since, and propose to use them regularly as a tonic.

Wishing you every success, I remain

Yours, gratefully,

WM. MILLER.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith—Gents:—It is with the greatest pleasure that I recommend your Stomach Bitters to the public. I think it the best Bitter of the day. It is especially adapted to the South and West, where bilious derangements of the liver are prevalent. Ten years' experience in the use of such compounds as curatives, compels me to give your Bitters the preference that its popularity merits.

A. ANGLE, M. D.

MATTOON, Ill., Jan. 21, 1895.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith—Gentlemen:—I will more of your Stomach Bitters than of any other medicine. Parties who have tried them speak in very high praise of their excellent virtues. I have used them myself, and prescribe them with unparalleled success.

Very respectfully yours,

G. T. GILNER, M. D.

EFFINGHAM, Effingham Co., Ill.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith—Gentlemen:—With pleasure I can say that your Bitters are superior to any others. I have used them in my family for a long time, and always with beneficial results.

Yours, very truly,

ROBT. GILBERT.

BUCKLAND, Prince William Co., Va.,

January 29, 1896.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith—Gentlemen:—I believe your Bitters are the best in use. I tried them for dyspepsia in 1893, and they cured me. It was not faith that did it, for I had no faith in them; I tried them to please a friend. I had been prostrated for several weeks with dyspepsia and chronic diarrhoea. I expected to die, but less than one bottle so far restored me that I could attend to my business. Last October I overcame myself, which resulted in a return of the same disease, accompanied with bronchial affection, when I again used your Bitters, and was soon restored to health. I have recommended them to hundreds of my acquaintances, and have never known them to fail in effecting a speedy cure.

Truly yours,

MIHANDA CHAPPEL.

Postmaster at Buckland, Va.

ELBERTON, Pa., Nov. 6, 1895.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith—Gentlemen:—We have been selling your stomach Bitters for eighteen months and find them an excellent medicine. All that is necessary is to let the people know their virtues, and they will use them. I have tried them myself, and now recommend them to all who have weak stomachs.

Respectfully yours,

WATKINSON & McFARLAND, Druggists.

ODENSBURG, Sussex Co., N. J.,

September 18, 1895.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith—Gentlemen:—For a long time I have been afflicted with a disordered stomach, and was unable to attend to any business. I was advised to use your Bitters, which I did, they proving of great benefit to me. I believe had it not been for them I should have been in my grave ere this. I write not only to testify to the virtue of your Bitters, but also to have you ship me two dozen as soon as possible, as I am now keeping a store.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN M. GREACHEN.

BORER'S STORE, Gibson Co., Ind.,

December 8, 1895.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith—Gentlemen:—I have received so much benefit from using your Bitters that I feel in duty bound to give my testimony to their great virtue. I have been in very poor health for more than two years—afflicted with indigestion and loss of spirits. I tried a great many medicines, but failed to find any relief. Finally I was persuaded to try your Stomach Bitters, and found my health greatly improved. I continued to use them for some time, and was restored to perfect health. I make this statement for the benefit of those who are suffering with a private disease.

Yours, respectfully,

J. M. BOREN.

Such is the tenor of the correspondence received by almost every mail at our factory at Pittsburg. The foregoing letters are given merely as specimens of its general character, and as valuable information furnished by those who have been relieved to those who suffer. It is not necessary at this late day to publish elaborate testimonials as a means of proving the great National Specific. It has obtained its hold on the confidence of the public, and reached its present position as a Standard Preparation of the best class, through the legitimate medium of experimental demonstration. No one ventures to impugn its medicinal merits. They are everywhere confessed.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

HOSSETTER, SMITH & CO.

Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco, California.

For Sale by all Druggists, Grocers, and Storekeepers throughout the world.

ac27m11